Vocabulary

**Arithmetic/logic unit (ALU)-**performs arithmetic computations and logical operations.

**Central Processing Unit**-(CPU) also called the microprocessor or central processor, is the brains of the computer.

**Circuit Board**-is simply a thin plate or board that contains electronic components.

**Compute**r-is an electronic device that receives data (input), process data, stores data, and produce results.

**Control Unit**-is the boss, so to speak, and coordinates all of the processor activities.

**Data**-is the text numbers, sounds, images, or video.

**Hardware**-the actual machine-wires transistors and circuits

**Notebook Computers**-are small to medium size computer that contains the monitor with a built in keyboard

**Server**-generally is used by small to medium size companies and can support a few user or hundreds of user or hundreds of users.

**Mobile Devices**- generally can fit into the palm or your hand

**Tablet Pc**-is a personal computer similar in size and thickness and notepad

**Embedded Computers**-performs specific task and can be found in range of devices such as a digital watch an mp3 player automobile

**Supercomputer**-is the fastest type of computer

**Mother Board**-or system board that mounts into the case

**CPU-**also called the microprocessor or central processor

**Memory**-is also found on the motherboard.

**RAM**-referred to as main memory and primary memory

**ROM**-reading only memory

**Software** -consists of instructions of programs for controlling the computer.

**USB**-the small removable data storage device comes in a variety of configurations

Hard Disk-used to store data inside the computer